IN THE CLAIMS:

1. – 2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 2~~ claim 36, wherein both the first dopant and the second dopant emit light.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, wherein the first dopant has a hole-injection-aiding property, and/or the second dopant has an electron-injection-aiding property.

6. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, wherein the difference between the valence electron level EV0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the valence electron level EV1 of the first dopant is 0.4 eV or less and/or the difference between the conduction level EC0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the conduction level EC2 of the second dopant is 0.4 eV or less.

7. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, wherein the molecular weight of at least one of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant is from 100 to 1,500.

8. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, wherein the glass-transition temperature of the light-emitting-layer material is 100°C or more.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, wherein the light-emitting-layer material comprises a compound having a hole transporting property and/or a compound having an electron transporting property.

11. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, wherein the light-emitting-layer material is selected from phenylanthracene derivatives, naphthylanthracene derivatives, diphenylanthracene derivatives, aromatic amine derivatives and metal complexes.

12. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 11, wherein the phenylanthracene derivatives, the ~~naphtylanthracene~~ naphthylanthracene derivatives or the diphenylanthracene derivatives contain an alkenyl group.

13. (Currently Amended) An organic electroluminescence element according to ~~claim 1~~ claim 35, further comprising a hole injecting layer between the anode and the light emitting layer; the hole injecting layer comprising a compound having a phenylenediamine structure.

14. – 25. (Cancelled)

26. (New) An organic electroluminescence element comprising:

a pair of electrodes, and

a light emitting layer provided between the pair of electrodes, the layer comprising a light-emitting-layer material, a first dopant and a second dopant that satisfy the following relations:

(A') EV0 > EV1 and EV0 > EV2

(B') EC0 ≥ EC1 and EC0 > EC2

(C') EG0 > EG1 ≥ 2.6 eV and EG0 > EG2 ≥ 2.8 eV

wherein EV0, EV1 and EV2 are the valence electron levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; EC0, EC1 and EC2 are the conduction levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; and EG0, EG1 and EG2 are the energy gaps of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; the valence electron levels being measured with a photoelectron spectroscopic instrument in air, and the energy gaps being measured based on an absorption spectrum with an ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer;

wherein the molecular weight of at least one of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant is from 100 to 1,500;

each of the first dopant and the second dopant is selected from the group consisting of a styrylamine derivative, a condensed aromatic ring compound, and an arylamine-substituted condensed aromatic ring compound; and

the content of each of the first dopant and the second dopant is 20 wt% or less of the light emitting layer.

27. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, wherein both the first dopant and the second dopant emit light.

28. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, wherein the first dopant has a hole-injection-aiding property, and/or the second dopant has an electron-injection-aiding property.

29. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, wherein the difference between the valence electron level EV0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the valence electron level EV1 of the first dopant is 0.4 eV or less and/or the difference between the conduction level EC0 of the light-emitting-layer material and the conduction level EC2 of the second dopant is 0.4 eV or less.

30. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, wherein the glass-transition temperature of the light-emitting-layer material is 100°C or more.

31. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, wherein the light-emitting-layer material comprises a compound having a hole transporting property and/or a compound having an electron transporting property.

32. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, wherein the light-emitting-layer material is selected from phenylanthracene derivatives, naphthylanthracene derivatives, diphenylanthracene derivatives, aromatic amine derivatives and metal complexes.

33. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 32, wherein the phenylanthracene derivatives, the naphthylanthracene derivatives or the diphenylanthracene derivatives contain an alkenyl group.

34. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 26, further comprising a hole injecting layer between the anode and the light emitting layer; the hole injecting layer comprising a compound having a phenylenediamine structure.

35. (New) An organic electroluminescence element comprising:

a pair of electrodes, and

a light emitting layer provided between the pair of electrodes, the layer comprising a light-emitting-layer material, a first dopant and a second dopant that satisfy the following relations,

(A) $EV0 > EV1$ and $EV0 > EV2$

(B) $EC0 \geq EC2$

(C) $EG0 > EG1 \geq 2.6$ eV and $EG0 > EG2 \geq 2.8$ eV

wherein EV0, EV1 and EV2 are the valence electron levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; EC0 and EC2 are the conduction levels of

the light-emitting-layer material and the second dopant, respectively; and EG0, EG1 and EG2 are the energy gaps of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively; the valence electron levels being measured with a photoelectron spectroscopic instrument in air, and the energy gaps being measured based on an absorption spectrum with an ultraviolet-visible spectrophotometer;

wherein each of the first dopant and the second dopant is selected from the group consisting of a styrylamine derivative, a condensed aromatic ring compound, and an arylamine-substituted condensed aromatic ring compound; and

the content of each of the first dopant and the second dopant is 20 wt% or less of the light-emitting layer.

36. (New) An organic electroluminescence element according to claim 35, wherein the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant further satisfy the following relation,

(B') $EC0 \geq EC1$ and $EC0 \geq EC2$

wherein EC0, EC1 and EC2 are the conduction levels of the light-emitting-layer material, the first dopant and the second dopant, respectively.